## WASHINGTON.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Passage of the Internal Revenue Bill by the Senate.

A TAX LEVIED ON ALL SALES.

Important Amendments to the Miscellaneons Appropriation Bill.

Prohibition of Trials of Civilians by Courts Martial.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1865. RAMME OF THE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION. gers have already arrived, and many more are doubtless on their way. The fourth of March will be generally served as a holiday, and the banks and the publi

The President's inaugural address will probably be the riefest one ever delivered. It is announced that the ading of it will not occupy more than from five to eight minutes. He thinks it unnecessary to make it longer by repeating what he has already said in recent

Senator Trumbull and Representatives Wilson and

upon Andrew Johnson and notified him of his election to the Vice Presidency. They received from him an oral response that he acquiesced in the action of the American cople and accepted the trust confided to him. THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

uses are hard at work, trying to make up for ost time. The Senate has been continually in session rom eleven A. M. until a late hour to-night. The Tax bill occupied their attention until nine o'clock P. M., and many important amendments have been made, and bill will have to be remodeled by a Com-

bus Appropriation bill, which was not finally passed until after ten P. M., and has yet to be acted upon in the

ief time which remains, and much legislation which i have been acted upon must fall for lack of time. pronged all day and this evening by the strangers who to many, perhaps, may be the only opportunity of their

se this afternoon, over the amendment to the us Appropriation bill, proposed by Winter the military or naval service, or rebel spies in States or Terrtories where the United States courts are open. Mr. citement prevailed, it being understood that this was a blow at the Secretary of War, under whose auspices the present system of arbitrary arrests and trial by court evershadowing proportions. Mr. Farnsworth rather feebly defended the Secretary of War; but the feeling and epinion of the House were so manifestly against him that it was uphili work. When the amendment was carried in committee there was some applause on the a struggle over the matter, the year and nays being called several times. That part of the amendment which was retroactive was voted down in the House, and as passed it only applies to future trials and arrests. It is believed that the Senate will agree with the House and the country, that the time has arrived for a return to legal trials of parties charged with crime who are not in the military taken towards a return to a legal and constitutional order of things, rendered practicable by the collapse and ap-

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD MONOPOLY. An attempt was made in the Senate this evening to put the Delaware and Raritan Railroad bill on the Tax bill as a rider, but it only received seven votes. As New Jersey has rejected the constitutional | amendment there is some hure that the anti-monopoly bill may yet be passed, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad be sub-jected to a healthy competition.

CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE OF THE NEW DISTRICT
COURT OF BROOKLYN.

It appears that another formidable candidate has turned up for the Judgeship in the Eastern or new Judicial district of the State of New York. William E. Robinson, well known among the New York politicians as "Richelieu," is now being pressed by a strong party for that position. He is backed by letters from leading New England and New York politicians. Several Senators and behalf. His friends are exceedingly sanguine of success, but it is doubtful whether the President will go back on

both of the New York Senators and Mr. Raymond in this matter, who have united in recommending C. L. Benedict, of Brooklyn.

DESERTERS PROM LEE'S ARMY. A letter from a leading commander of the Army of the. Potomac, received here to-day, states that during the last ten days the deserters from the rebel army defending Richmond and Petersburg have averaged one huning Biomond and Petersons now coming in are vote-rana, as, not being able to trust conscripts, the veterans are placed on picket exclusively; but these appear to be

retiable as the others. CRETARY PERENDEN AND HIS SUBORDINATES.

day the chiefs of the various bureaus of the Traa brief address, expressive of their respect for him, on the eye of his retiring from the Treasury Department, and expressing their bordial wishes for his health and happiness. Secretary Fessenden replied in appropriate

The following letter has been sent to the Collector o

the Port of New York by the Commissioner of Customs :-

Sin:—I was sorry to learn, a day or two ago, that some very large trunks, filled with drawers of most costly material and other articles which had sever been worn, sent, as they should have been to the juble warehouse for appraisament, were directed by some efficer of the customs at New York, in your absence, to be given up to the carner as wearing apparel to be brought into the United Etates from foreign countries, duty free, by the owner. The law never intended that any smoont of apparel, and of the most costly kind, when had never been worn, should be admitted free of duty, and to allow such in untraceduable quantities to pass the Custom House free of

Commissioner of Customs, New York

MR. WAKEMAN'S APPOINTMENT. The confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Wake-man as Surveyor of the Port of New York still hangs fire in the Senate committee.

ACTIVE MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

GENERAL BROOKS ORDERED TO THE SHENANDOAH General Brooks has been relieved from court martia

CAPTURE OF THE BLOCKADE RUNNER DELIA. The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner Delia, under English colors, near Bay Port, Florida, by the United States steamer Mahaska.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SALT WORKS. Acting Admiral Stribling, of the East Gulf squadron, sports that on the 1st of February an expedition left the United States bark Midnight to destroy the salt works on West Bay. The expedition returned on the six hundred and fifteen gallons of boiling power, besides seventy bushels of salt and one hundred and twenty-five barrels of epsom salts.

REDUCTION OF THE CALIBRE OF SWALLARMS. The Board now in session at Springfield, for the examination of smallarms, &c., have decided to reduce the calibre of smallarms from fifty-eight and fifty-four to fifty, which reduces the weight of the ball one-third, tion and reducing the weight necessary to be carried by

It is rumored on apparently good authority that Judge Hughes, recently resigned from the Court of Claims, will be nominated Governor of Utah by President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, March 8-12:30 A. M.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. For the last hour there has been a good deal of con fusion on the floor of the House. Mr. Pendleton had the floor on his bill for the admission of different gentlemen who desired to get measure A dozen members are shouting, "Mr. hubbub prevails. The members are in great good humor and, notwithstanding the confusion, considerable business has been acted upon. The most important, bill passed was that of Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, limit-

ise has now gone to business on the Speaker's table, but many bills are objected to and go over as the

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of a number of rectifyers of spirits, in relation to the duty on spirits, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

quality of all men before the law.

AID FOR EMANCIPATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. SUMMER presented the memorial of the Legislatus

communication recently sent to the Senate in reply to a resolution of inquiry by Mr. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy.

Objection was made and the resolution goes over.

A MYNUMENT FOR THE HERGES OF GETTYSPURG.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report upon the memerial of the President and Secretary of the Board of Commissionners of the Soldiers National Cemetary Association, prying for an appropriation for the erection of a monument over the remains of the soldiers who fell at Gettysburg. The report shows that the sum of sixty-five thomaand dollars has been contributed throughout the country and that fifty thousand dollars more are required because of the advance in the prices of labor and material. It warmly commends the patriotic effort, with an intimation that Congress may at a future time be properly expected to contribute something. The committee declare that a regard for economy and public welfare render present action inexpedient.

The report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the Army Appropriation bill was received and read.

Mr. TRURRULL, (rep.) of Ill., objected to that provision which requires that no money expended under the actual be applied to the payment of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the transportation of troops and army stores.

The yeas and nays were called for on the adoption of

Railroad Company for the transportation of troops and army stores.

The yeas and nays were called for on the adoption of the report, and it was decided in the negative by a vote of 13 yeas against 30 nays.

On motion of Mr. TRURBULL the Senate insisted upon its amendment, and a further committee of conference was appointed.

Mr. Powrat presented the dredentials of Hon. Jam Guthrie, of Kentucky, Senator elect for six years fro the tih of March next, which were read and ordered be filed.

the filed.

THE LOUISIANA SHNATORS.

Mr. DOCLITILE, (rep.) of Wis., presented the certificate of election of Michael Hahn as Sensior from Louisiana.

Mr. Davis, (opp.) of Ky., objected to its reception.

On motion of Mr. TRUMFULL the whole subject was

On motion of Mr. Tauxirul. the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, called up the Tax bill. The pending question was on increasing the rate of postage from three to five cents after the lat of July next, which was disagreed to.

age from three to five cents after the lat of July 1022, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Chark, (rep.) of N. H., moved an amendment, making the tax on tobacco twisted by hand, for chewing or smoking, and sold for consumption, thirty-five cents per pound.

It was adopted.

Mr. Clark moved an amendment, making the tax on smoking tobacco, including all scraps used as smoking tobacco, thirty, and on all smoking tobacco in the leaf forty cents are regund.

moving counce, made with all the stems in and refuse tobacco, including all scraps used as smoking tobacco, thirty, and on all smoking tobacco in the leaf forty cents per pound.

It was adopted.

Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pa., moved to strike out the section providing for the impection of petroleum before its removal for sale; which was agreed to.

Mr. Cowan moved to strike out two cents per gallon as a tax on orude petroleum, and insert one dollar per barrel if not more than forty-five gallons.

It was adopted.

Mr. Asymony, (rep.) of R. I., offered an amendment as an additional section, that any bank organised under a state law, and having a paid up capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, which shall apply before the list of July next for authority to become a national bank, and shall comply with all the requirements of the law, shall have the preference over new organizations.

It was adopted.

Mr. Days, (opp.) of Ky., offered an amendment that one fourth part of the revenue collected under this act shall be appropriated to the payment of war claims; which was adopted.

Mr. Cowmen, (rep.) of Cal., offered an amendment that no miner, whose recepts are less than one thousand dollars per year, shall be required to take out a license; which was adopted.

Mr. Sunnum, (rep.) of Mass., offered an amendment to strike out the section of the original bill requiring foreign insurance agents to pay a license of firty dollars. He explained that another section levied a license of ten dollars on all insurance agents, and he regarded the discrimination as unfair.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Handelson, (rep.) of Mo., offered an amendment to strike out the section regarding banks in the bill of last winter, a proviso, that after the list of July, 1866, in addition to the duties on circulation, there shall be levied, collected and paid from all banks, issuing, circulating and having a capital of over \$300,000, a duty of one-eighth of one per centum on the excess of sixty per cent; to make the provisions of section one hundr

At half-past four the Senate adjourned to meet at seven EVENING SESSION.

THE INTERAL REVENUE BILL RESUMED year hence, was rejected by the following vote:-

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., offered an amendment exempting the salaries of officers of the army from the income tax, which was rejected.

Mr. Hendricks, (opp.) of Ind., offered an amendment to increase letter postage to five cents, on the ground that when taxing everything, the Post Office Department should be self-supporting.

It was rejected—yeas 13; nays 20.

Mr. Howe's amendment, regulating the employment of clerks and the expenses for stationery in the offices of assessors, was adopted.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

INGRASS of PAY OF MIDSHIPMEN.

Mr. Grimes called up the bill increasing the pay of midshipmen in the navy, which was passed.

ARMY OFFICERS' SERVANTS, STC.

Mr. WILSON called up the House joint resolution relating to the employment of officers' servants, with an amendment providing that volunteer soldiers shall receive the same allowance for clothing as is allowed to soldiers of the regular army.

Mr. Spilasurofered as an amendment the provisions of a bill for the better organization of the Pay Department, which was rejected.

Mr. Haverson offered an amendment to allow next.

Several Indian bills were then taken up and passed.

The Yeredden's Surray Bills Passen.

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The Yeredden's Surray Bills.

Mr. Wilson called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which was briefly discussed and postponed till to-morrow.

The indian The Indians.

The bill for the consolidation of the tribes of the Indian Territory and the establishment of civil government therein, was considered and passed. Yeas, 17; nays, 12.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the postal laws was carried.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BARE.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to incorporate the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, which was passed.

The Senate adjourned at one civilent to meet at the

Freedman's Savings and areas passed.

The Senate adjourned at one o'clock, to meet at ten

MIS TO THE BULES. fore made by him to amend the seventy-fourth rule, so inications and such other propositions in regard to

shereon by bill or otherwise. The amendment to the rules also provides for a standing committee on banks and banking, and also for a committee on the Partic Railroad, and defines their duties.

Mr. Cox said the division of this committee into three parts—ways and means, appropriations and banks and bank currency—was called for by the increase of labor on three subjects since the war. Before the war seventy millions was the annual amount of the appropriations and expenditure. The average now is eight hundred millions of dollars per session. By a table presented by Mr. Cox he computed the bills reported by the Committee of Ways and Means alone at \$3,770,673,297, of which \$3,006,000 was for the army alone. Beyond this, Mr. Cox said, the Committee of Ways and Means had charge of the tarifis, revenues, loans, legal tenders and charge of the tarifis, revenues, loans, legal tenders in the land. All our values were subject to the enormous control of this committee. If our system was wrong, the fault lay as well at the door of Congress as of the Treasury. Take loans—there are no two creditors who have the same sort of government promise. We have ten fortus, if you was a subject with and without interest, payable with gold and paper. The Strakke—The gentleman from Ohlo is not in order in discussing these questions of loans.

Mr. Cox—I do not discuss their merits; but it is clear we need a system, and if more labor could be given more order could be evoked out of chaos. These financial problems are the questions of the future. Power will depend on their solution. Those who will solve them best will be the statemen and rulers of the land. Mr. Cox complimented the Committee of Ways and Means for their talent and industry, but, overstrained by the work they had to do, they could not do justice to the great questions of extravagence and economy in regard to the finances, the relations of gold and paper movey to each other, and the inequalities of the tax and tariff—all these demand great ability, care and attention; but they

ing, and he could get no expensions gard to the subject.

Mr. Syxware denied that the committee had absorbed sything not properly belonging to it. There should need a separate committee on banks and the Pacific Railbad; but he (Mr. Stevens) doubted the propriety of separating the question of raising ways and means from that

be separate committees on banks and the Pacific Railroad; but he (Mr. Stevens) doubted the propriety of separating the question of raising ways and means from that of appropriations.

Mr. Monsula, (rep.) of Vt., entertained a similar objection, although personally he was indifferent to the subject. It was true that the labors of the Committee of Ways and Means had very much increased, compelling the members of it to work day and night.

Mr. Carrindon, (rep.) of Ohlo, was gad to see the introduction of this proposition, and advocated its passage.

Mr. Lettindon, (rep.) of N. Y., hoped the Bouse would leave the question of the finances where it properly belongs—namely, to the Committee on Ways and Means, as no committee could make proper appropriations without a knowledge of probable income.

Mr. Cox said that the committees could congult with one another, as the Committee on Military Affairs does with the Committee of Ways and Means, on so to subdivide its duties among its members.

Mr. Bornock, (rep.) of Ohlo, showed the necessity of spropriately distributing the labors of the several standing committees and the mecessity of reform.

The House adopted the amendment to the rules, and then proceeded to the consideration of the properson salaries.

Mr. Morent offered a proviso to this, which was agreed to, that no money shall be paid under this section, until the proposed acrease shall be submitted to the consideration of the members, and respectively ratified by them.

The House then rejected Mr. Allen's amendment, as thus amended.

On against of Mr. Kasson, (rep.) of towa, an amendment was made to the till, conforming authority on the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Fernayivania Bank building at public augment, but hat for a sum less than one hundred and ten thousand dollars, also making an appropriation of One military of dollars for the purchase.

house purposes.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of Md., offered an amend viding as follows:—That no person shall b

viding as follows.—That no person shall be tried by military commission or court martial where the courts are open, excepting persons actually in the military service of the United States and rebel enemies charged with bing spits. All proceedings heretofore had in such cases are declared void, and all persons not subject to trial by military commission or court martial shall be forthwith discharged or delivered over to the civil authorities.

Mr. Dawr., (rep.) of Mass., said that, having been on a special committee to examine into frauds in contracts, he had united in reporting a bill, which became a law, subjecting such offenders to trial by court martial. It was an extreme measure, but he felt that it was necessary to check what seems to be a great evil. He at the time thought the law would be minimistered with reason, but he was corry to say, from his observation, the administration of the law had been such during the past year as to compel him to support the amendment. We had lost sight of the guarantees of the constitution, and seem to forget that any man has a right to trial by jury, or even to be furnished with knowledge of the offices with which he is charged. Court martials appeared to be formed with a view to convict, and many of the proceedings were not only a r proach to the administration of justice, but a shame and disgrace. He alluded to the trial of the Messer. Smith, of fosson, contractors for the pary, without parallel in infamy since the days of Jef-

said the reference to him as an "unworthy member was worn threadbare. He approved of his colleague (Mr. Davis') proposition, and accepted what the gent man from Illinois said in a "Pickwickian sense." far from the members of the Maryland Legislature 1861 intending to take that State out of the Union, the expressly maintained that this must be done through

deficiencies.

that the commutation for clothing to volunteers shall be the same as that of soldiers in the regular army.

Mr. STRYESS offered an amendment increasing the pay of clerks in Congress and in the executive departments.

Mr. Stravass offered an amendment increasing the pay of clerks in Congress and in the executive departments.

This was amended, on motion of Mr. Nelson, (opp.) of N. Y., so as to increase the compensation of members of the present Congress twenty-five per centum.

Mr. Stravass moved to strike out the above, and substitute that hereafter the mileage of members shall be ten cents a mile and three hundred dollars a month for the time Congress is in seasion.

Mr. Mookrill moved a proviso, that the increase shall not take effect till January, 1870, and not then, if, before that time, it shall be repealed. (Langhter.)

The substitute of Mr. Stevens was rejected, and the proposition to increase the compensation of clerks and members of Congress was lost by a vote of 57 year against 59 nays.

Mr. Spatizhus, (rep.) of Ohio, moved an amendment, which was rejected, that each surviving soldier of this war of 1812 be paid \$100 per annum during his natural life, and that \$2,000,000 be appropriated for that perpose. An amendment was adopted declaring litegal and void the allowance of double rations to any chief of staff. This is intended to take such allowance from General Halleck.

Mr. Nolson again offered his amendment to increase the compensation of the present members of Congress twenty-five per cent.

The committee rose, and the bill and amendments were reported to the House.

Mr. Synkins again offered his amendment to increase the pay of clerks in the public departments.

The vote having been taken, but not yet announced, Mr. Mosnis, (opp.) of Ohio, asked whether it would be in order for the democrats who had voted to increase the pay of clerks in the public departments.

Mr. Straviss again offered his amendment was announced as follows:—Xeas, 61; nays, 77.

So it was rejected.

The remainder the vote on Mr. Stovens' amendment was announced as follows:—Xeas, 61; nays, 77.

So it was rejected.

The latter part of the amendment was stricken out by a vote of 73 yeas against 71 nays, and is as follows:—

States are open, except persons actually mustered, or commissioned, or appointed in the military or mayal service of the United States, or rebel enemies charged with being spies.

The latter part of the amendment was stricken out by a vote of 73 yeas against 71 mays, and is as follows:—
All proceedings benefotore had centrary to this section shall be varieted, and all persons not subject to trial under this section by court martial or military commission, now held under sentence thereof, shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities to 86 proceeded against by the courts according to law; and that all acts inconsistent with the above be repealed.

The Civil Appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. Cota, (rep.) of Cal., made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill relating to postal laws, which was concurred in.

It provides, where postage is not paid, the letters shall be returned to the Bead Letter office, and where postage is paid only its part, they shall be forwarded to their destination, the balance due to be paid on delivery.

Mr. STRYENG REPORT TAXAM IN REBULT TAY MR.

Mr. STRYENG REPORT TAXAM IN REBULT TAY MR.

The bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Moustan the How so non-concurred in all the Senate's amendments to the Amendatory Internal Revenue bill, in order that they wend not was absolutely necessary thus to effect a saving for time.

The House, on motion of Mr. Houver, (rep.) of Mass., took up the bill amendatory of the national banking law, so that instead of such bank's being privileged to issue minety per cent in notes, not exceeding \$3.000,000, sixty per cents of notes.

Mr. Hank's, (Opp. Afor N. Y., offered to amend by requir he the notes of paid.

The Garette has lengthy details of the capture of the obel yawl and fourteen men at Chapman's Landing, besceans. The yawl was armed with torpedoes intended were regularly uniformed, and acted under the orders of the rebel Navy Department. The yawl was built at Rich-mond, brought to Bristol on the cars, placed in the Hol-

at Knoxville, Kingston, and other points on their route.

About fifty guerillas dashed into the town of Paoli, on

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

Haupax, March 2-Midnight. There are no signs of the Canada, from Liverpool 18th, Liverpool, is not yet signalled. It is a fine, clear night.

A large audience was present at the Cooper Institute on cadets of the New York State Volunteer Institute. The fiers who have fallen in the present war; and Colonel Young and his lady have devoted themselves to the rear-

ing and education of these young orphans, whose natural rotectors have been sacrificed in defence of the country.

At eight o'clock General Hall came forward and intro-

Verdict Against a Hotel Proprietor. Before Judge Leonard.

plaintiff in this action was a gnest at the Metropolitan Hotel in November, 1863. During the night a thief enered his room, and carried off a gold watch and chain ook containing eighty-five dollars. Upon investigation it appeared that an entrance to the room was effected by means of a false key. The plaintiff believing that the hotel proprictor was liable, made a claim upon him for the value of the stolen property; but Mr. Lelain refused to accede to the demand, for the reason that the plaintiff neglected to comply with the printed rules of the house in Mr. Foliet upon taking the stand together the stolen plaintiff.

Mr. Follet, upon taking the stane, testified that the robbery was effected while he was asleep in bed; his watch was hanging on the arm of a chair, and his money was deposited in his bureau. He had locked the door before rotting for the night, but in the morning found it open and his property gone. Upon being cross-examined he admitted that he neglected to comply with the rules of the hotel in leaving his door unbotted. This rule requiring doors to be boiled from the inside was posted up in the bedroom.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at \$435.

Action for Alleged False Imprisonment.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Judge Leonard.

laintiff in this suit—a sailors' boarding house keeper brought an action for false imprisonment. It appears that in the month of April, 1863, Johnson, who is a seafaring man, had the plaintiff arrested for kidnapping him and shipping him on board of a vessel against his will; but upon examination the complaint was dismissed by the police justice. The plaintiff claimed that this arrest was malicious, and now sought to obtain three thousand dollars damages for the alleged liqury inflicted upon him by reason of the arrest in question. The counsel for the defence endeavored to have the trial postpened in consequence of the absence of his client; but the Court decided that the trial of the cause should proceed. The plaintiff then produced two witnesses to show that the charge upon which Johnson had him arrested was groundless, and that, therefore as a natural consequence, the proceedion was malicious.

The counsel for the defence, in opening his case, took occasion to remark that Hadden had been previously arrested for kidnupping a salor, tried, found guilty and sentenced to the State Prison for the offence. He then offered in evidence the twenty-fith New York Reports in support of this assertion; but the Court decided to exclude the evidence upon the ground that any previous act in the Efe of the plaintiff could not be quoted to prejudice his case.

The trial of the cause was not concluded when the and shipping him on board of a vessel against his will;

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest Newspaper and Best Family Literary Journal in the Country.
The Wangir Heraid, for the present week, will be on sale at nine o'clock to morrow (Saturday) morning.
It will contain full details, from our special correspondents, of the Captore of Wilmington, N. C.; the latest reports of General Sherman's march through the Carelinas, the Burning of Columbia, S. C., and the rumored Capture of Augusta, Ga.; a Map of the Seat of War, showing the theatre of operations of Grant, Sherman, Schofield, Lee, Johnston, Bragg, Beauregard and Hardee; our Special Account of the Capture of Charleston; an Account of the Movements of the North Carolina Unionists; the latest Despatchee from the Army of the Potomac; Interesting News from the Guif, and accounts of the movements of the Union Armies in all portions of the country; Summary of the Proceedings of Congress; late and interesting News from Europe, South America, Mexico, Cuba, St. Domingo, &c.; Editorial arti-cles on the leading topics of the day; Poetry; the highly interesting story of "All a Mistake," Pacetin: Literary, Artistic and Scientific Intelligence; Musical and Theatrical Review for the week; Varieties; Interesting Reading for Farmers and Agriculturists Valuable Review of the Money, Commercial, Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe, Cattle, Horse and Family Markets, and

Truss—One copy, one year, \$2; Thro, copies, \$5; Pive copies, \$5; Ten copies, \$15. Single copies, in wripments will be inserted in the Works, Henard.

The Natural Course of National Des

The last four years have seen this epicarean people scathighly appreciative audience. Interesting Promissory Note Case. SUPREME COURT CIRCULT. Before Judgs Leonard.

Fan 27 .- John S. Prou y v. Carkion N. Potter .- This was an action to recover possession of a number of railroad bonds, valued at \$47,000, which had been deposited with the defendant as collateral security for the payment. of a note for \$11,000. The plaintiff states that when the of a note for \$11,000. The plaintiff states that when the note in question became due he tendered payment in full for the same, and asked the defenuant to give up the securities, but the latter declined to accede to the request. The defence set up was that the note was made payable in gold or silver coin, and that the plaintiff having refused to pay it in the manner agreed upon, the defendant was not bound to deliver over the securities. The Court ordered the Jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant, upon the ground that payment for the note should have been made in coin. Mr. Marbury for the plaintiff, Charles O'Conor for the defendant.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubleons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries, J. CLUTE, Broker's office, No. 176 Broadway. A "White's Patent Lever Truss" Cures Rupture; no pressure on the back or chord. GREGORY & Cts., 600 Broadway.

All Ludies Should Use Sterling's Ambro-A Silent Sewing Machine, WILLCOX & GIBRS', 508 Broadway.

A Ludy on Her Way to Phalon's tager a bette of his NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS may be raff to be taking steps to obtain the choicest lurary of the ago.

Hatchelor's Hair Dye—The Hest in the world. Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. Factory 51 Barcley street. Cristadore's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor Hause. The dye applied by skilful artists.

Cherokee Medicines for the Unfortu-nate.—2 page pamphlet, with full particulars, free Address Dr. W. E. MERWIK & CO., 63 Liberty street, New York. Chevalier's Life for the Hair—Regiores gray hair to its original color, stops its failing out herea the head clean; stands above comparison with any other half dressing. Sold at the drug stored, and at my other half dressing. Sold at the drug stored and at my other half dressing. Sold at the drug stored and a Drugwall half. Its

Pireworks for the 4th of March Celebra-tion.—On hand, a complete assortment, of good quality, at fair prices. (Twenty eight year.) JOSEPH B. FURDY, M Maiden land. Fings, Asserted Sixes, For the Colebra-

tion, at 2 East Broadway.

Hale's Homey of Horehound and Tar.—
A certain cure for coughs, colds, influenza, hoarceness, difficult breathing and all affections of the threathing tracking the consumption. The Henry discrepance of the control of the second of the control of the

Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.—WHEELER & WILLOW, 685 Broadway. Sewinger & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Hoyt's Hiswaths Hair Restorative erstry place.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black
Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black

Portable Engines and Botlers,
Portable Engines and Botlers,
patent cut of, \$150 ices than other first class engines
HENRY SCHENCE, W Fin Petroleum Stocks.—Responsible Agenta and archange inviers wanted in every city and town in the United States and Sritish provinces. V<sub>2</sub> and first class patroleum stocks. Address H. S. W/WE 2 CO., 45 Liberty street, N. Y.

The Elliptic Lock Statch Sewing Ma-